### THE DAILY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1893. WASHINGTON OFFICE-515 Fourteenth St

Telephone Calls. Business Office ..... 238 | Editorial Rooms ...... 242

DAILY BY MAIL Daily only, one month.....\$ .70 Daily only, three months..... Daily only, one year 8.00
Daily, including Sanday, one year 10.00 Sunday only, one year .. WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. WELKLY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Reduced Rates to Cinhs. Subscribe with any of our numerous agents or send subscriptions to the JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a Two-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places: PARIS-American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard de Capucines.

NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster CHICAGO-Palmer House.

CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street. LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot.

Curs of 10 per cent. in wages have succeeded the increases of 2, 5 and 10 per cent. of last year.

WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt

This is not the first time in his life that Senator Voorhees has wished that his record could be forgotten.

HUNDREDS of thousands of men who voted for a change a year ago would go twice as far now to get a chance to vote to change back. .

THE gamblers are playing penance to help the Sullivan cause, but they expect to get their money back, with usury, should Sullivan win.

In this city the contest is largely between the slums, the gamblers and the tax-eaters and the intelligent people who believe in law and order.

FROM Sept. 1, 1892, to date, the city has paid in interest on its debt \$24,768 more than it would have had to pay but for the trickery of the Sullivan clique.

SIXTY-FOUR dollars a day is \$2.66 an hour. This represents the excess of interest which the taxpayers of Indianapolis are paying as the result of this "business administration."

SUCH shameless catering to the worst and most dangerous elements as is now being practiced by Mayor Sullivan and his associates was never before known in the history of Indianapolis.

EVEN Henry Watterson denounces the attempt to repeal the federal election laws at the present time as little better than a Democratic crime fraught with possible disaster to the Democratic party.

INDIANAPOLIS is a comparatively small city and its years of misrule have been few, but the present administration could give points on municipal corruption, even to Tammany or the Democratic gang in control at Chicago.

THE item of "ambulance service" was never heard of in the city's expenses before the Sullivan regime came in Last year it cost \$211.60, and for next year they ask \$1,200. Perhaps they want to haul off the disabled Democratic candidates.

DURING a year when hundreds of families will be forced to practice pinching economy where there was abur dance a year ago, why has the Sullivan ring increased the pay roll of the fire department 13 per cent? Have the taxeaters no mercy?

If the Daviess county murderers escape it will be because proper efforts have not been made by the authorities to capture them. Men will not devote time and money in pursuing and capturing such criminals unless they have the promise of reward.

IT is too bad that Democratic brethren in the Senate should jeer Senator Voorhees, as did Senator Morgan on Thursday, when he told him he was voting against a Democratic measure when he voted against his amendment, and cruelly added that all he knew of filibustering he had learned of Senator Voorhees.

MAYOR GILROY, of New York, was right in refusing to have the Italian flag displayed from the staff of the City Hall, and he and his predecessors were wrong when they permitted other foreign flags to be displayed therefrom in honor of foreign associations. One flag is enough for this country, and those who desire others should emigrate.

THE tax for the pay roll of the police has been increased 1934 per cent., or nearly one-fifth, this year, over last, while the wages of mechanics and labor of all kinds will not, in the aggregate, reach two-thirds of the monthly aggregate a year ago, and yet the tax-eaters give the reply of Boss Tweed to those who complain: "What yer goin' to do bout it?"

IT appears that a portion of Controller Woollen's statement was not given by any newspaper-that in which the city debt is stated. There has been no change from a year ago in the bonded debt, except that \$21,000 was paid in the expectation that the bankers who agreed to take the \$621,000 of bonds would restore that amount to the treasury for turrent expenses. The temporary loans are now \$140,000. Deducting the \$21,-000 from this, the increase of the debt during the year was \$119,000.

THERE is something queer about the for Tomlinson Hall. In 1889 this item amounted to \$1,414; last year it had increased to \$2,372, and for next year the Mayor and city controller ask for \$2,500.

year for four years, and a prospective increase of \$250 next year. If this is to continue indefinitely the city had better sell the property or give it to somebody who will obligate himself to take care of it. Controller Woollen says the increase is owing to the fact that "a larger force was necessary to keep the hall and properly maintain its equipment." That sounds very well and looks well on paper, but what does it

### THE CONSIDERATE HEADSMAN.

Mr. Bynum asks for suggestions rela-

tive to amendments to the present tariff, which is an intimation that the ways and means committee will turn a deaf ear to every American workman and manufacturer who has appeared before it during the past three weeks. These manufacturers and workmen have expressed the well-nigh universal opinion of men of both parties who are in actual contact with the industries and general business of the country. Whatever they may have thought a year ago, or however they may have voted, they now declare or admit that it is far better to let the tariff alone. In all manufacturing towns people who declared a year ago that free trade, or its equivalent, a tariff for revenue only, would not touch them, now know that just the prospect of a change of tariff policy has not only touched them, but hit them very hard. The man who has tenements to rent has already discovered that he must reduce rents or his tenants must seek cheaper and poorer houses, for the reason that halfclosed factories mean half-paid workmen. The men who have found employment in the transportation and construction departments of railroads were told, a year ago, that a reduction of the tariff could not affect them; now they know better. Shrunken freight trains and, after the close of the world's fair, empty passenger coaches mean reduced revenues, and reduced revenues mean the discharge of many men and the reduction of wages. The men in the building trades were told by Mr. Bynum, a year ago, that their industry was not protected, and consequently a freetrade tariff would not touch them. Now they know better. Extensive building will stop with the year, and the volume of employment has largely fallen off. A year ago jobs were hunting such men; now the men are hunting jobs, and not with success. There are but two classes of men who will not admit that a change in tariff policy will be disastrous-the small party follower who obstinately accepts the Bynum theories as infallible, and the disciples of such men as Prof. Sumper, who are not in contact with the busy world, and who, with him, insist

As the committee of which Mr. Bynum is a member will not listen to the appeals of American manufacturers and workmen, the request of Mr. Bynum for suggestions regarding the revision of the tariff is in the nature of the concession of a headsman to a criminal under sentence of death, to the effect that he may select the death agency-hanging, beheading, shooting or poison. Mr. Bynum says: "People, you must be sacrificed to foreign competition and halfpaid labor. It is but right that you should have a word in regard to the method." It cannot make much difference as to the nature of the death that may be agreed upon by the Democratic congress; still, there is no excuse for making it barbarous and fiendish as do Southern mobs when they burn negroes, or the former wild Indian of the plains when he resorted to slow torture.

that facts, data and experience have no

place in the discussion of the tariff.

# ODIOUS COMPARISONS.

The person who declared that "comparisons are odious" must have had in mind the Sullivan ring and such comparisons as the expenditures under Mr. Denny's last year and the appropriations made by the Sullivan Council upon the Sullivan recommendation:

Cost in Appropri-1889. ated 1893. Fire department pay roll...... \$64,860.25 \$113,096.20 \$48,235.95 Police pay roll. 61,264.37 104,048,75 42,784.38 Salaries..... 27,403.54 50,390.00

Totals......\$153,528.16 \$267,534.95 \$114,006.79 If the Indianapolis taxpayer should ponder over these figures such conundrums as the following would force themselves: Why should the service that was done as well, if not better, under the Denny regime than now for \$153,528.16, cost \$267,534.95 under the Sullivan regime of 1893-94, if continued? The increase from \$153,528.16 to \$267 .-534.95 is more than 74 per cent.-why should Indianapolis pay \$1.74 now, against \$1 in 1889? The more he turns over these questions in his mind the more inclined he will be to "give it up." When, however, he turns to his city taxes and finds his home or his property taxed from 30 to 75 per cent. more than it was in 1889, he is not at a loss to know why it is thus. These are official figures, taken from the official reports of actual expenditures and appropriations voted last Wednesday night under the gag of the previous question, no member of the Council being permitted to ask for explanation or make a protest. The rule of the taxeater has been set up by Sullivanism. The Journal reader should clip these figures and show them to his neighbors, and ask them how long they propose to have their substance eater up by the inspectors and the party pensioners who are concealed in these swol-

### len figures. THE HELPLESS MAJURITY.

The vote in the Senate, Thursday, which may be assumed to disclose the attitude of that body in regard to the repeal of the Sherman silver act, showed a majority of fifteen in favor of repeal. This is on the assumption that the Senators not voting were paired. Nevertheless, the dilatory motions of the minority, under the present rules of that body, have prevented and may prevent a vote indefinitely. Even a proposition to extend the period for debate besteady increase in the cost of janitors | fore voting was declined. That is, a | it is doubtless due in some degree to minority proposes the role of prevent- other causes. The old board was seing the majority from exercising its constitutional duty to legislate. There are but two conditions under which

a majority refuses reasonable time for the discussion of an important measure, filibustering to secure such discussion is defensible. When party measure is sprung upon legislative body, the minority party may insist that the majority shall have its own majority present to perform the act without counting the votes of the minority to make a quorum. In the matter of the Sherman repeal bill neither of these conditions exists. For ten days the silver Senators have been talking against time. Discussion has been exhausted, and yet this minority will not accept fifteen days more of unnecessary gabble on the condition of a vote. Under such conditions Senator Lodge expressed a pertinent truth when he said that there are other rights as sacred as that of debate, and one of these is the right to vote when it is evident that debate for the purpose of debate has been exhausted, and debate is used as a presext to prevent voting. The Senate needs a rule to limit debate if the theory of representative government by the rule of the majority is not to be surrendered to the minority.

ELECT THE WHOLE TICKET. The friends of good government and municipal reform will fall short of doing their whole duty if they stop with the election of Mr. Denny as Mayor. It is true the defeat of the Sullivan ring is of the utmost importance, but the victory will not be complete unless the whole Republican ticket is elected. The Mayor ought to have the support of the Council, and will be handicapped if he has not. The Republican candidates for Council are decidedly superior in every way to their opponents. There is no Simeon Coy among them. The Republican ticket for councilmen at large is the best put up by either party for many years, and ought to be elected. irrespective of the contest for Mayor. It is composed of George Merritt, senior member of the woolen manufacturing firm of George Merritt & Co.; L. W. Drew, resident manager of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., scale manufacturers, of South Meridian street; E. G. Stott, with Fabriley & McCrea, South Meridian street; Henry Rauh, of E. Rauh & Sons; Charles Krauss, maker of driven wells, etc., and Theodore Stein, the wellknown maker of abstracts. All of these are men of character, well known to the business community. They have lived here many years, and are truly representative of the business interests of the city. If elected the city will have the best Council it ever had.

George W. Stubbs, the Republican candidate for police judge, is in every point of view so much the superior of Edward C. Buskirk that no intelligent voter ought to hesitate a moment between them. If Mr. Stubbs is elected he will not attend Sunday evening variety performances and the gamblers will get the bot end of the poker.

Mr. Lee Nixon, the Republican candidate for city clerk, is capable and honest, and if elected will fill the office to the entire satisfaction of the public. The Journal feels safe in saying that no license fees will stick to his fingers.

While we are smashing the ring let us smash it all. The only way to make the work of reform complete is to elect the whole Republican ticket.

# A SOUND DECISION.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court in regard to the right of city councils to regulate the price of natural gas would not probably have excited much comment had it not been a direct reversal of a former decision by the same tribunal when composed of different judges. The former decision, in which Judge Elliott formulated the opinion of the court, was that cities and towns have a right to fix the price of natural gas furnished to their residents, even though the franchise granted by the city contains no contract and no reservation of such a right. The later decision holds that where a city or town has granted a company the privilege of laying its pipes and supplying its people with gas without making any contract as to price or expressly reserving the right to impose such restriction, it has no such right. The two cases before the court were alike in that in both the city had granted the company a franchise without incorporating any contract as to the price of gas or expressly reserving the right to regulate it after-

The law under which the decision was made was approved March 7, 1887, and

is as follows: Be it enacted, etc., that the boards of trustees of towns and the common councils of cities in this State shall have power to provide by ordinance reasonable regulations for the safe supply, distribution and consumption of natural gas within the respective limits of such towns and cities. and to require persons or companies to whom the privilege of using the streets and alleys of such towns and cities is granted for the supply and distribution of such gas to pay a reasonable license for such franchise and privilege.

We think it requires a very forced construction of this law to construe it as conferring on cities and towns the right to regulate the price of gas except by express contract. A city or town may grant the use of its streets for the supply and distribution of gas, and if, at the same time, it fixes the price or reserves the right to do so thereafter, and the company accepts the condition, it is binding. But if the franchise be granted without any such contract or reservation, the city has no right to come in afterwards and attempt to regulate the price. A franchise is a contract, and after it is entered into it cannot be added to or subtracted from by either party without the consent of the other. The time to make a contract is when it is made. We think the later decision of the Supreme Court is clearly

THE State fair is in hard luck this year, and closes at a considerable loss, No doubt this is partly due to the hard times, the world's fair and the encampment, all working together to produce a small attendance of Indiana people, but verely criticised for its lack of enterprise in securing attractions for the fair and in making them known to the

the new board would be a decided improvement in this regard, but if it has proved so we have failed to discover if. This year's fair was a repetition of the same old thing, in fact, below the average in everything, except live stock, without anything to attract city people, except the races, which were only moderately good, and nothing new to attract people from the country. In addition to this, the fair was not advertised, except by posters, and that can hardly be called advertising. The St. Louis exposition had a large displayed advertisement in the Indianapolis papers, but the Indiana State fair had nothing in these nor, so far as known, in any Indiana paper. This is a very antiquated way of doing business. Such management is enough to kill any business enterprise. In addition to these causes of failure, it remains to be seen whether the board has done wisely in locating the fair so far from the city. Another year will furnish a fair test of that, provided the board shall wake up and offer some attractions and tell the people about them.

THE New York World denounces the appointment of J. J. Van Alen as embassador of the United States to Rome as one unfit to be made. It says editorially that Mr. Van Alen is not a Democrat, that he is not a true American, and has no sympathy with our people or institu-, tions. In its news columns it charges that he bought the appointment by a large contribution to the Cleveland campaign fund. "That he paid cash," says the World, "there is no doubt. No other reason exists for his appointment. He has done nothing in politics, nothing in any direction that would make him otherwise than contemptible in the eyes of self-respecting Americans. Mr. Van Alen believes, to use his own words, that 'America is no fit place for ladies and gentlemen to live in." Friends of the President in Washington defend the appointment on the ground that it is important for the United States to be represented at Rome by a person who is not dependent on his salary for maintaining the prestige of the position. Even admitting that, it does not justify the appointment of a wealthy snob who sneers at his own country and countrymen, and who never did anything to earn the position beyond making a large contribution to the Cleveland campaign fund.

CITY CONTROLLER WOOLLEN explains the increase in the estimate for salaries of city officers from \$47,710 last year to \$50,390 next year by saying that the salaries of the members of the Board of Public Works are to be increased \$500 each and that of the controller \$1,000 besides which "there will be an increase in the salaries of several minor deputies." In the name of the taxpayers we protest. This is no time to be raising salaries. The members of the Board of Public Works receive \$1,500 each now, and while this is not a princely salary, it compensates for the time they give. The controller gets \$2,000 a year from the city and holds another office besides. The times do not justify any increase in municipal salaries. Everybody is economizing, wages are being reduced, and no business house is increasing salaries. Again we say, it the name of the taxpayers we protest.

In his speech in the Fifteenth ward Thursday night, Hon. John W. Kern made a strong appeal to the party prejudices of his hearers, assuring them that "the importance of this election, from a party standpoint, cannot be overestimated," and warning them that "it is a red-hot skirmish for the vantage ground next year." Mr. Kern is nothing if not a partisan. An original opponent of the city charter, he takes no interest in any movement that looks to the purification of politics or the betterment of municipal government. We can inform Mr. Kern that this campaign is a red-hot fight for improved city government and the rescue of the charter which he opposed from the hands of its

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: How can I make an application for the posi tion of railway postal clerk? Write the Civil-service Commission what

you desire, and it will send you a blau! application and instructions. BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Net Result. Watts-How did you come out in your little wrestle with the Chicago wheat market?

Potts-I went after wool and got worsted. The Knowless Man. "Wan thing I've taken notice of,"

Says Barney to Pat. "Is that the man who knows nothing at a Doesn't even know that." Clear Proof.

Briggs-Do you believe in this alleged possesion of intuition by women? Braggs-Of course I do. How else could woman figure out that a mouse is a dangerous animal?

Tough Luck. Casher-I hear that you lost a whole lot of money in one of those mushroom boom towns

Rasher-It wasn't even a mushroom town. vas just plain toadstool.

# ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

It is announced that editor Charles A Dana, of the New York Sun, will deliver a course of lectures at Union College this fall upon "The Press and Journalism." In one country district of Germany "pay weddings" were in vogue as late as the present century, each guest paying for his entertainment as much as he would at an inn, the receipts going to set up the happy pair in their new home.

THE children of actors are debarred from entrance into the schools of the Convent of the Sacred Heart in New York. If the Sacred Heart can stand such pharisaical bigotry as this, the actors and their children ought to be able to stand it.

MISS ALICE FRENCH, who is better known to the reading public in her literary role of "Octave Thanet," is described as one of those rarely wholesome-minded celebrities who do not find it necessary for people to have written something in order to like or love them. She is quite content, according to a friend, to be thoroughly unassuming. WHILE the Queen Regent of Spain was out for a drive the other day she observed a little girl playing on a railway line close to a level crossing. Alarmed at the danger of the child, she descended from her carriage, spatched the girl up and carried her to a place of safety. A few moments later a train dashed past the crossing.

MRS. LUCILLE RODNEY, who won a wager

veston. Tex., to the world's fair between May 16 and Aug. 1, is a rather pretty little woman, who does not seem to think her feat anything remarkable. In accordance with the terms of the wager she carried thirty-eight pounds of baggage from Galveston to Dallas, counted railroad ties all the way from Galveston to Chicago, and made \$500 en route by the sale of her photographs. Her husband accompanied her,

as did W. H. Holliday, of Galveston. THE youthful appearance of Mr. Eckels, Controller of the Currency, has frequently caused him annovance on his travels. At a Milwaukee hotel recently he was mistaken for a messenger boy; and on other occasions people have expressed disappointment when he appeared because they thought there must be some mistake. He declares that he is glad to get back to Washington, where they are accustomed to his youthful appearance.

"HOPE springs eternal in the human breast" Maids unwed here may wed by going West; And those unhappily wedded in the East, By going West may also be released.

-New York Herald. I LOVE to steal a while away From every cumbering care, And take a Puliman sleeper for Chicago and the fair. And when I've spent a week or two And seen the sights so great, I love to steal a chance to ride Home on an empty freight. -Kansas City Journal.

FISHBACK TO SULLIVAN.

The Little Mayor's Disgraceful Administration of His Trust.

To Mayor Sullivan "The Brooklyn Idea in City Government" is the title of an essay in the Forum for this month (September, 1893), written by Mr. Edward M. Shepard. I do not suppose that your allies, Mr. Coy and the gamblers and saloon keepers, allow you much time for reading, but if your Honor could absent yourself from the felicity of the society of these worthy citizens long enough to look over Mr. Shepard's essay you will find it "profitable both for instruction and reproof." The "Brooklyn Idea" is a good one. It originated in the minds of some of the best citizens of Brooklyn, who incorporated it into the Brooklyn city charter. That idea is, in short, that responsibility for city government should be lodged in the Mayor, who is to have absolute power to appoint and remove the heads of departments. If things go wrong there is to be no whining by the executive about "wicked partners." The Commercial Club, the Board of Trade and other good citizens of Indianapolis united in a successful effort to procure a charter embodying the Brooklyn idea. Mr. A. L. Mason was paid the sum \$1,000 for preparing the charter. did his work well and earned \$1,000. It passed the Legislature, with the exception of one or two amendments, as it came from his hands. Everybody seemed pleased; the papers indorsed it. the people approved it, and we had a jollification at the Board of Trade and Commercial Club rooms. Our joy would have been shaded somewhat if we could have anticipated that, at the end of two years, a Mayor, in league with a gang of gamblers, saloon keepers, bawdyhouse keepers, penitentiary convicts and disreputable political tricksters, could take that charter, and, under

ble. What do you think of it-or do you Seth Low, the first Mayor of Brooklyn under the charter, gave the city a spiendid administration of its affairs for four years. Mr. Low became president of Columbia College, and now Mayor Brady has taken the same charter and has surrendered himself absolutely to Boss McLaughlin and his gang, who are defying public opinion and outraging the law with an effrontery equal to that of yourself, Sim Coy, Mr. Hawkins and the gamblers and other lawbreakers who are in league with you, and who are spending money to continue your misrule. "A city," says Mr. Shepard, is not administered by its charter, but by its Mayor and other officers under the charter. It is governed not by the charter, but by its citizens through the charter, which except as they use it, is quite useless. It such a paper instrument of itself there is no inspiration, no originating force. The evils in the present administration of Brooklyn demonstrate the power for harm, which, under its charter, is possessed by a chief magistrate un worthily subservient to secret and dangerous influence. In that demonstration is made perfectly plain the corresponding power for good under the charter which belongs to a chief magistrate who will not betray the authority given to him in trust. It is the merit of the present charter of Brooklyn that it enables its citizens, with almost entire certainty, to fix the place of official responsibility for bad administration to single out the guilty. and, if they will, to reform the administration and punish the culprit easily and

it, give Indianapolis the most expensive,

the most corrupt, the most inefficient, the

most disgraceful administration we have

ever had. And this is all your handswork.

For it all you, and you alone, are responsi-

I might quote further from Mr. Shepard, but that will do for the present. INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 22.

EXPERT HAYES'S WORK.

Tracing the Beginning of the Indianapolis National's Downfall.

A special to the Journal from Washington states that yesterday there was mailed from the office of the Controller of the Currency certified copies of the reports submitted from the Indianapolis National Bank during the past two or three years. They were sent to Frank M. Hayes, the expert engaged in the work of discovery upon the bank's books. Mr. Hayes wanted the original reports, but they are never taken from the office, except in causes before the courts, and so certified copies were mailed to him. In making this request Mr. Hayes did not report any progress, which is regarded as significant. It is not believed that he has, up to this time, made any discoveries. The object in comparing the reports made during the past few years with the actual condition of the bank, as shown by the books, is to trace the beginning of the bank's downfall and ascertain where the funds of the institution have gone. The work of Mr. Hayes has, at all places, largely been of a retro-active character. He has frequently succeeded in tracing dishonesty back many years and weaving a chain of circumstances which enabled him to locate the quarter into which the money had gone. The effort in this instance will be to see if President Haughey has been the benefactor in any of the bank's losings, and whether the Indianapolis cabinet works has been a legitimate user of the bank's money, or a "fence" where stealings have passed. It is not expected that Mr. Hayes will report progress soon, as the call for these reports would indicate that he has

FOR FALLEN WOMEN.

started off on another tack.

The Meridian W. C. T. U. Engaged in a Laudable Work-The Plan.

At the meeting, Wednesday, of the Meridian W. C. T. U. a committee of eleven was appointed to put on foot the project of establishing a House of Mercy and a mission in the city for the purpose of rescuing fallen women. In most of the large cities there are such houses, and great, good work has been accomplished. The committee met yesterday, at the home of Mrs. Merit Wells. on Broadway, and the plans for the work were discussed. It was decided to take up the work, and a committee of three was appointed to inquire as to places and prices. There will be two features of the work, a mission or house of detention and the House of Mercy. In planning for the several parts to be undertaken valuable assistance and suggestions were given by Mrs. M. A. Wood, who has had experience in the same line in New York city, and by Mrs. Dr. Siddall, who has worked in the same cause in Victoria, B. C. The committee of three is Mrs. F. A. Potter, president of the Marion county W. C. T. U.; Here is an actual increase of \$239.50 a | such filibustering is defensible. When | world. It was hoped and expected that | of \$5,000 by walking from her home in Gal- | Mrs. Jordan and Mrs. Ment Wells. They | federate money. He escaped capture

will begin their work at once and report to the committee of eleven, and they, in turn, to the W. C. T. U., under whose auspices the new charity will be placed.

FATHER ALERDING'S JUBILEE

Celebrated in the Morning with Pontifical Mass-A Testimonial.

Father Alerding's jubilee was celebrated

yesterday at St. Joseph's Church with circumstances most belitting the occasion. Pontifical high mass was celebrated at 10 o'clock by Bishop Chatard, the Very Rev. Father Sondermann, hev. Father Gavisk, Very Rev. Father O'Donaghue, Rev. Father Doud. Father Rudolph of Connersville, Father Kelly of New Albany, Father Bernardine of the Sacred Heart Monastery, Father Le Breton, Very Rev. Father Scheideler, Mgr. Bessonies and Fathers Ginnsz were present and assisted. Rev Father Dowd preached an eloquent sermon, which considered the life and services of Father Alerding most deservedly, as well as the history of the diocese, which had known such growth and prosperity under its present bishop. One of the social features day was the dinner served to the clergy in St. Joseph's Hall, Bishop Chatard officiating. It is conceded that the Bishop, in his after-dinner toast to the clergy of Vincennes, paid Father Alerding the most glowing tributes of honor ever given a priest in this diocese. Father Dowd's sermon was also an encomiam on the character of the priest's work who had just closed the twenty-fifth year of his work. Last night St. Joseph's Hall was made beautiful with floral decoration for the reception which was tendered the pastor. The Knights of St. John, in uniform,

C. C. Hatfield made a neat speech presenting Father Alerding with a purse of \$900. In response, Father Alerding said if there was anything he despised it was the unreal. He did not take to mockery of any kind. The old philosopher who had said that the best knowledge a man could have was of himself could be relied upon. He did not propose to say that he did not deserve such kindness as had been expressed during the day and evening, nor that during the nineteen years of his work at St. Joseph's Church be had done nothing. But that as to just how far worthy he was of such expressions was a question. He confessed being much surprised at the great manifestations of esteem and love be had witnessed during the day. He begged pardon for anything or things he might have done or said during his priesthood which might have hurt the feelings of anybody An informal reception followed. A huge punch bowl, occupying a place in the center of the hall, was surrounded. The ladies in charge of the bowl were the Misses Della Graham, Katle McCarthy and Mamie O'Connell.

formed platoons on either side of the room,

and when the clergy marched in, their

swords were drawn and held above their

heads. Assembling on the stage, Trustee

NO BIG FOUR STRIKE.

Strong Rumors of One Are Denied by the Local Officials.

Yesterday evening officials of the Big Four Railroad Company said that there were no more developments in the talk of a strike of the trainmen of the lines. The officials discredited the publication of the statement of Grand Chief Sargent that there would be a strike, and gave as their reason that officials occupying the position in a brotherhood as high as that held by Sargent were not given to announcing in advance that they would order a strike, The proposed strike is the general topic of conversation about the roundhouses, and, from conversations overheard there, it is gathered that three divisions of the road have already voted upon the question and decided against striking. An official of the company said, yesterday, that despite the fact of the perfect organization of the men upon the road- the company had pledges from a number of them that they would not participate in a strike. The road official said if the men who had pledged themselves to remain with the company in case of a strike all kept their word the company would have enough men to run their passenger trains if there was a strike. The company is also confident that should the men strike around this city and other terminals they could find enough men trained in railroad work to take the places of the strikers. Notwithstanding the sanguine view of the situation taken by the officials of the company, rumors of a strike were current on the street last night, and while little could be learned as to any action taken by the order of trainmen, if any had been taken, there was a

very "striky" feeling among the men. The situation in the strike of the boiler makers remains in statu que. Under the orders issued by the company the strikers are now considered by the company as disissed from the service and are no longer looked upon as employes. Neither the Peoria & Eastern nor the Big Four has secured a full complement of men yet, and it is thought that Superintendent of Motive Power Garstanz is delaying efforts to secure men in the hope of inducing the strikers to resume their work. Most of the men are old in the service of the company, and a large number of them own their homes in Brightwood. The company is hoping that this fact may have some weight in inducing the men to return to their old employ.

HE CITES THE STATUTE.

The Opinion of Judge Coffey on the Natural-Gas Case.

Judge Coffey, of the Supreme Court, takes issue with that portion of the State press which has accused him of being in league with the natural-gas monopolies. He admits that by his decision those towns which made no contract with gas companies regarding the price of fuel must suffer. He says that if towns wish to regulate the price of gas they must name it in the contract.

As for the opinions of the able judges who were on the other side of the issue, Judge Coffey says that he never could see anything in the statute to furnish ground for the decision of Judge Elliott. Judge Coffey brought forth the statute, which, he says will speak for itself. It is Section 800 of Elliott's Supplement, and reads as follows:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the boards of trustees of towns and the common councils of cities in this State shall have power to provide by ordinance reasonable regulations for the safe supply, distribution and consumption of natural gas within the respective limits of such towns and cities; and to require persons or companies, to whom the privilege of using the streets and alleys of such towns and cities is granted, for the supply and distribution of such gas, to pay a reasonable license fee for such franchise and privilege.'

STREET-CAR CONFERENCE.

Attorneys of the Citizens' Company Get Together-Mr. McKee's Opinion.

H. Sellers McKee, of Pittsburg, and R. W. Clay, of Philadelphia, of the Citizens' Street-railroad Company, are in the city. Mr. McKee brought with him his private attorney, P. C. Knox. The object of the visit is to consult with the local attorneys regarding the suits between the Citizens' Street-railroad company and the City com-

Mr. McKee said last night that no conclusion was reached from yesterday's conterence. He felt confident, however, that the Citizens' company would win the suits pending in the United States Court.

----Did Not Know the War Was Over, Several merchants in West Indianapolis were victimized by a well-dressed man yesterday afternoon. The stranger mace purchases and paid for the articles in con-